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backism with the difference that there was no jobbery connected with the latter. It will be well to abrogate the two-thirds rule when the Democracy delivers itself

Silverism is simply a revival of green-

into the hands of the silver mine monop-There would be no silver question now if a thousand rich mine owners were not

eager to have the government stamp fifty-

odd cents' worth of their metal one dollar. What Democrats have been accustomed to call "the ignorant colored vote" will be east practically solid this year for protection and sound money, South as well as

When Senator Teller expresses the opinion that the so-called silver Republicans will vote for either Bland or Boies, he shows that he has quickly dried the parting tears at St. Louis.

While it is claimed that the silver men the richest men in the country, will be the chief beneficiaries of free silver

Recent and reliable reports from different parts of the State do not sustain the first It is an artificial production and will not stand intelligent and candid investigation

The money question ought not to be in ble by an emphatic verdict in favor of

Andrew Jackson once thrilled the American heart by giving as a toast at a public "Our federal union: it must and shall be preserved." The present sentiment of the Republican party is "The existing gold standard and 100-cent dollar; they must and shall be preserved."

A Chicago dispatch says that while Althis delegation declared a purpose to overtwo-thirds rule. Altgeld is in full control, and proposes to punish those who have directly or indirectly censured

In the Florida Democratic convention to crowd was barely deterred from tarring in public and private, and advised to leave the country until the feeling subsides. It was the same spirit which refused Mr. Bynum a hearing in the Indiana Democrat-

The men employed in the varied inelement of the Democratic party is making

The Altgelds and the conscienceless demaminded man, much less a patriot, would strive to array one of these sections against

There would be few strong lines of railinvested in its low-rate non-inwhich has loaned movey on farms and lots | is made up of 5,000,000 of savings bank and like depositors.

Mr. Whitney thinks sound-money bemocrats should not bolt if the Chicago conreasons he gives are not such as to afford aks the result of a bolt would be to di-

Republicans and Democrats who are taintplications might ensue." Apparently Mr. Whitney wants sound-money Democrats to remain in the party in order more effectually to knife a free-silver candidate.

GERMAN-AMERICANS AND SOUND MONEY.

Governor Altgeld explains his disbellef of the current statement that out of 581 Gerclared for sound money. He also scouts the idea that anything like 90 per cent. of German-American voters are opposed to free silver. It is related that when a prominent German-American of this city on a certain occasion rose to speak at a conference of citizens, and began by saying "Mr. Chairman, I represent the Germans of this city," another German-American in the audience called out, "Not by a d-d sight." This robust denial would probably apply with equal aptness to Governor Altgeld's claim to represent German-Americans on the money question.

German-Americans, as a class, have some very distinct characteristics, and whoever undertakes to speak for or represent them had better be sure of his following. For one thing, German-Americans believe in the enforcement of law and order and in a government strong enough and brave enough to do this under any and all circumstances. It is safe to affirm that a very large majority of them approved the action of the national government in sending United States troops to Chicago during the Pullman strike to suppress rlots, protect property and open the railroad blockade. Yet Governor Altgeld was furious at what he called the illegal and unconstitutional action of the federal government in invading the State of Illinois. and he has never ceased to abuse the President from that day to this.

Again, German-Americans, as a class, are in politics. In common with all loyal the bloody results of the anarchistic riots in Chicago in 1886, in which seven policemen were killed and more than fifty intenced, some to death and others to imceased to denounce the "outrage," and, the votes of anarchistic sympathizers, he

war, dares to speak for German-American

The statement regarding the attitude of the German-American press on the money question, of which Governor Altgeld expresses his disbelief, is based on information obtained by the German-American Sound-money League of New York. The active president of this organization is Wil-York Staats Zeitung, and Hon, Carl

The members of the German-American Sound-money League have, by the experience of this and other countries, become convinced that free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 panie and injure interests of the country more than any mercantile crisis heretofore known; that free silver coinage, instead of leading to bimetallism, would simply drive gold out of circulation, make sliver the standard of value to the detriment of ail citizens, especially of the working classes. The fight against free coinage will be brought to a final issue in this presidential campaign. A revival of business depends on the mainnance of the gold standard. We have, herefore, formed this association and mutually agreed with each other to cast our votes only for the presidential candidate who will declare himself unequivocally against free coinage and for a continuance | an immortal book or not of the gold standard. German-Americans can give no better proof of their patriotism and fealty to the land of their adoption than by a determination to advocate the cause of sound money in unmistakable language before the national conventions of

both political parties. The circular asked for an expression of can newspapers and from German-Amerthe statement which Governor Altgeld tries to discredit. By so doing he simply adds to his own discredit.

WHY BLAND IS FAVORED.

The silverites at Chicago, the mine owncheap dollars, are very much in earnest. The flatulent Dubois, who walked out of the St. Louis convention a few days ago. is there telling old Democrats what they must do. Taubeneck walks up and down uttering warnings, and General Warner, the head of the Washington silver lobby, has camped on the ground. These and all terest paying bonds. The money power has like them are on hand with positive advice and dismal warning. Their voice is for ways walked in the middle of the road. Matthews? He will not do, for if elected he would desert if he became frightened. be vote of the sound-money men, and carry out the 50-cent-dollar programme if officers and representatives are sending out at par in any and every commercial center

doing. They care less for the free coinage of silver than anything they put any value on. They are not free silverites for revenue, but for office, and anything upon which they can reach office is a "goodenough Morgan' for them, as was anti-Masohry for those who made that hobby an issue years ago. Only a few days ago a follower of Governor Matthews said to a sound-money friend that if, after his election, Governor Matthews should see that the prospect of free coinage would involve the country in disaster, he would "summon Congress as soon as nominated and use his influence to prevent it." He went on to ask if his listener had ever noted how few votes it would take in the Senate to defeat free coinage if it were necessary. This is the Matthews and Bojes game. They will ride unlimited 16-to-1 into the presidency if they can, and then turn their backs upon

it when the evil hour should come. So the bonanza mine owners and their politicians and lobby about Washington, with the men who expect office as champlons of cheap money, understand the motives of Matthews, Boies, Stevenson and others of their kind. Neither of these men will be named at Chicago if they can help it. The present sliver furor has cost them too much-that is, the silver-producing clique. They have expended many thousands of dollars in organizing to flood the country with their pernicious literature at the right time, and in stimulating that fanatical but really artificial fervor witnessed about the Democratic convention in

Bland is their man, because he would, if elected, carry out their policy regardless of consequences. He is their sort of man-intense and sectional, with a nature which was never stirred by a broad national sen-

A MESSENGER OF FREEDOM.

Harriet Beecher Stowe has been in the thoroughly loyal to American ideas and world but not of it for many years. Before any form of anarchism. There are indi- great mind went into eclipse because of owner a clear profit of 47 cents? vidual exceptions, but the mass of them | physical ills, and she became as a little are opposed to anarchism and to dynamite | child. Now the cloud has lifted and she has passed on into the world where spirit American citizens, they were horrified at reigns and the light of her soul will once more shine. But though she early ceased to take part in the affairs of this life she left no work undone. Her mission to manjured. From the time that the ringleaders | kind was long ago fulfilled. When she sent in these rlots were convicted and sen- forth "Uncle Tom's Cabin" she did a servprisonment for life, Mr. Altgeld never | equaled by any other American woman, when he became Governor, largely through | cannot be fixed by exact measure, but it would be difficult to exaggerate the effect pardoned those who had been imprisoned. of this remarkable work. The subject of Again, the German-Americans, as a class, slavery was, at that time, tabooed in many are not sneaks nor hypocrites. They fight | circles of society, even in the North, as in the open, and do not advise other peo- one whose discussion was not profitable. ple to do what they are not willing to do | People were indifferent to it, were not conthemselves. As a rule, they do not talk vinced that the traffic in human beings, one way and act another. Governor Alt- | so long as they were black, was an evil. geld, a very rich man, is a rampant advo- or accepted the institution as one so firmcate of free silver coinage. He is almost ly established that its overthrow was imfierce in his advocacy of a policy which will possible. There was an undercurrent of place the business of the country on a sin- | protest against it, however, and this curgle silver basis and make fifty-three-cent | rent, like a flowing stream of inflammable silver dollars legal tender in payment of oil from an unsuspected reservoir, was set all debts, public and private. Yet all his ablaze by her story and spread to the releases and all the money obligations he | motest hamlet and the furthest country takes are made payable in gold. While de- home in the free States. Argument would nouncing the so-called demonstization of have had no such effect; oratory would silver by act of Congress, he demonetizes have been wasted. "Uncle Tom" was a it himself in all the contracts he makes. | vivid portrayal of slave life, with its lights He wants silver for the people but gold as well as its shadows, but the shadows people's debtors shall have a chance to seen to be as nothing. Millions of readers pay their debts in a depreciated currency, realized, perhaps for the first time, that but the best is none too good for him. He | the black slaves of the South were human wants the poor farmers to have "cheap beings like themselves, men and women and plenty" money, but he is willing to who loved and suffered even as they, but put up with gold. Yet this friend of law- without hope, though they worshiped the lessness, sympathizer with Anarchists and same God. In the ten years preceding the apologist for dynamite in politics; this war probably no one influence did more grasping millionaire who advocates depre- to create and crystallize opinion than this ciated silver for other people and makes picture of slavery. Results were seen whenhis own contracts payable in gold; this this sentiment, become a vast and resistfomenter of discontent and inciter of civil less power, demanded that the evil be banished and the land of the free be made

The writer of the book lived to see this When she wrote it she was as truly inliam Steinway, widely known in business knew it not. Not less than Moses when circles, and the honorary presidents are he was bidden to say to Pharaoh, "Letdered when they came, but others, look-

It is said of "Uncle Tom" by certain published and not to literary merit. That memory will be held in reverence and

Speaking of plenty money and cheap money, what is the matter with England? seventy years and the result is a plethora try if the money question were settled on a permanent gold basis. The way to make money plenty and cheap in this country, all kinds as good as gold and all loanable tation, declare once for all in favor of preage the investment and activity of home capital and invite an influx of foreign.

The Republican State committee, the Republican candidates and others who attended the conference yesterday agreed as one man that for the present the sliver question is the issue which must be met. It was decided to use newspapers and speeches to

Eastern States and get around them thet think they can reach the presidency by so | self to all. All the questions of candidates settled, Republicans can now enter the contest with a ununimity of purpose which will bring forth the most satisfactory results.

> S. D. B., Liberty: The phrase "unit of value" is first used in our coinage laws in the act of 1873, in which the standard silver dollar was dropped, and there it is applied to the gold dollar. "Unit" was used in the first coinage law, but simply as the equivalent of dollar. "Dollars or units" is the language of the law in every allusion to coins of gold or silver. The dollar was established as the unit in keeping accounts, as is the pound in Great Britain and the franc in the Latin Union, Hamilton, who made the elaborate report upon which the first coinage act was based, makes it very clear that the "unit of value" was not made the silver dollar, as the silverites now contend, since Hamilton arrived at the conclusion that "the unit in the coins of the United States ought to correspond to 24% grains of pure gold and with 371% grains of pure silver, each answering to a dollar in the money account." (Page 478 of Report of International Monetary Conference of 1878.) He closes his report by recommending one goldpiece equal in weight and value to ten units or dollars; one goldpiece equal in weight to a tenth part of the former, and which shall be a unit or dollar; one silver piece which shall be a unit or dollar. These terms were used in the law which Hamilton drew and Jefferson approved. It may be added that the phrase 'unit of value" has no practical connection with the consideration of the money question to-day. When 37114 grains of fine silver were made the weight of the American dollar it was because their market value was supposed to be the same as that of 24% grains of pure gold. The study of Hamilton and his associates was to get a weight for a dollar in each metal which would be of the same market value. The contention of the silverites now is to force the free coinage of silver dollars, the bullion in which is worth a little more than half as much as the bullion in a gold dollar. The one question is: Do the American No woman was better known throughout two eldest wept at the cruel story and amounted to \$10,000 and, although my contact thus was "Uncle Tom" born and baptized tract with them required me to give a note the allotted span of life was finished the a legal-tender dollar, giving the bullion

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

At a Disadvantage. Wilson-I wish I could think of some way to keep that kid of mine from fighting. Gilson-Why not let his hair grow long? A Woman, of Course.

"What a sad expression Mr. Welham has.

"You don't say! Who is she?" "His wife. Her cooking has given him the

Doubtful. "You don't need any return check," said the doorkeeper. "I'll know your face when you come back."

"I don't know whether you will or not, said the man. "The barkeeper I am going to stand off for my drink is about twenty pounds heavier than I am." Church Going Made Easy.

"This must be a pretty religious town, "It ain't that, mister," exclaimed the own pessimist. "The people is so durn lazy that there had to be lots of churches

M'KINLEY'S ACCEPTANCE.

set around handy-like to git them to go."

Unquestionably McKinley's speech of aceptance will command for him support from many who had been withholding their approval of his candidacy because of some of his former misty and evasive declarations.—Chicago Record (Ind.)

The phase of protection which is most prominent in this campaign is the protection of the worker from a debased currency, and in this as in other respects, Mcinley stands as the champion of protection.-Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph (Rep.) His words are brief, but they are sufficient to show the direction which his formal letter of acceptance will take-protection to the manufacturer, protection to the workingman through restricted immigration, and an honest dodar,-Philadelphia

The Democrats know "where he is at. They can go ahead and select their freesilver 16-to-1 candidate with absolute assurance that Major McKinley will not try to steal any of his thunder, but will meet him in the field with his forces in line of battle.-Chicago Tribune (Rep.) Sincerity breathes in every line. No word

is used to conceal thought, Man to men, McKinley speaks to American They hear and will heed him, for he speaks their best thought, and of all men in public life, is the one best qualified to execute their will-Chicago Times-Herald (Rep.) Called first as the champion of American labor and protection, he stands now as the debased currency. Protection and sound money-what more inspiring slogan could the party have in its appeal to the coun-

try?-Cincinnatt Commercial-Tribune (Rep.)

It is a solid candidate on a solid platform. with sound money and protection as the date representative enough in his Americanism for all American citizens to follow, and a platform strong enough and broad enough for all of them to stand upon it. -Pittsburg Commercial-Gazette (Rep.) In this triple declaration of faith he has the country with him. Like him, an overwhelming majority of the voters of the and are to-day for protection which pays labor, for a government which pays its way and for honest money which can be used to pay debts "in any and every com-mercial center of the globe."-Philadelphia

With its candidate thus publicly committed to an honest financial system the Republican party is at last in position to make an honest battle for honest money date every voter of whatever party name who believes that the American dollar should possess the full purchasing power of one hundred cents.-Philadelphia Times

It will be impossible to affect to hold any lingering doubt as to the opinions and purposes of William McKinley after reading this mainly outgiving. These opinons are very simple, and these purposes eminently practicable; but, simple and bounded by everyday common sense, as they are, they cover the whole field of wise, statesman like Republican political policy.-Philadelphia Telegraph (Rep.)

These are plain words. There is no froth to "the existing gold standard." as his good faith of the Nation demands. This leclaration was what the country wished to hear. Mr. McKinley has taken the first formal occasion to put himself at the front, where he ought to stand. We give him credit. He deserves it.-Philadelphia Rec-

Mr. McKinley will perhaps discuss the eptance, but he set them forth yesterday with great clearness and felicity. It was a calm, resolute and perfectly candid speech, reflecting with accuracy the mental and moral character of the Republican nominee, and supplying a new assurance of his qualifications as a leader and his itness for the executive office.-New York

His definition of a full dollar has already

been given, and he emphasizes it by his

declaration that the dollar for Americans and that paid the holder of government onds should be the same. As no one not a repudiationist has ever advocated paying our interest abroad in anything but gold coin or its equivalent, it would seem that on this point Mr. McKinley is sufficiently explicit in view of his cordial acceptance of the platform.—Boston Transcript (Rep.) His unequivocal indorsement of the sound money plank and his declaration in favor of a dollar "as good as the best in the world," which "must not only be current at its face value at home, but must be counted

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, THE FAMOUS NOVELIST.

Author of "Incle Tom's Cabin" and Other Works That Brought Her Both Riches and Renown.

HER LONG CAREER AS A WRITER

MILLIONS OF COPIES OF HER ANTI-SLAVERY BOOK PUBLISHED.

England and Worked Up Sentiment for the Shackled Blacks.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 1.-At noon, to-day, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, the famous authoress, passed away at her residence in this city. At her bedside were three members of the family-Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, her husband, Dr. Hooker, and Harriet Stowe, a daughter of the authoress. Throughout the forenoon the friends of Mrs. Stowe were gathered in the room waiting for the end. Death came without a struggle, and the end merely appeared to be a final continu-Mrs. Stowe lapsed on Monday. The arrangements for the funeral have been but ford will be private, and interment will take place in Andover, Mass.

woman ever did so much for humanity with her pen. Her "Uncle Tom's Cabin," published when the agitation for the abolition of slavery was at its height, had a great deal to do with molding public sentiment, and it swayed thousands of people to the cause of freedom. The book created a furore, and printing presses ran night and day to supply the home demand. Later it took the English people by storm, and was partly instrumental in developing the anti-slavery feeling in Great Britain. The book was translated into many languages, and is still read with interest in far-away climes. The story was also adapted to the stage, and the play yet retains the power to draw tears from the eyes of many people. Although called a work of fiction, "Uncle Tom's Cabin" contained so much truth and so well corroborated the stories of fugitive slaves that nine-tenths of its readers forty years ago believed its portrayals to be true, and even the characters were regarded as realities. The writer, then a boy, well remembers the reception of the book at his home. His parents were puritanical in their ideas of what should constitute the family literature and what should be read on Sunday. No book other than the Bible or the "Pilgrim's Progress" was permitted on the holy sin as to whistle. A fugitive slave reached the village during the early part of the civil war, and about that time the preacher referred to "Uncle Tem's Cabin" in one of his sermons. The community, which was strongly anti-slavery, became interested in the story, and the few copies of the book obtainable were passed from house to house and read with eagerness. The writer read it secretly, because it was a novel, but was surprised soon after to find a copy of it in his mother's possession. After reading it carefully she decided it was a proper book for the children, and

thereafter it occupied a place among the works that could be read on Sunday. HER EARLY LIFE. Harriet Beecher Stowe belonged to family of intellectual giants. She was the third daughter and sixth child of Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher. The late Henry Ward Beecher was her brother. She was born in Litchfield, Conn., June 14, 1812. At an early age she manifested a great eager-Arabian Nights" or "Don Quixote" were devoured. The library corner did not, however, hold all the good things of life. Outside was the happy world of a healthy country child, who grew as joyously as one of her own New England flowers. In the spring there were excursions in the woods and fields after the wild blossoms that once a year turned the countryside into fairyland; in the summer was the joy of picnics in the old forests, and of fishing excursions along the banks of the streams; in the autumn came nutting parties, when the children ran races with the squirrels to see who could gather the most nuts: and in the winter, when the snow and ice as ever, with coasting, and snowballing, and the many ways in which the child's heart tunes itself to the spirit of nature. By the time she was five years old Harriet was a regular pupil at a small school near by, whither she was conducted day after day by her younger brother, Henry, afterward the celebrated Henry Ward Beecher. She was a very conscientious little pupil, and, besides her school lessons, was commended for having learned twenty-seven hymns and two long chapters in the Bible during one summer. School life henceforth was the serious business of existence, and in the twelfth year she pears as one of the honor scholars in the yearly school exhibition, and was gratified by having her composition read in the presence of the distinguished visitors, her father, the minister, being among the number. The subject of the composition was the immortality of the soul, and into it Harriet had woven, as only a clever little child could, all the serious thoughts that she had gleaned from theological volumes in the library, or sermons that her father preached, or from the grave conversations that were common among the elders of the family. It was listened to with great approval by the visitors, who saw nothing absurd in the idea of a child of twelve discoursing upon such a subject, and it was especially pleasing to Harriet's father, which so delighted the affectionate heart of the little writer that she felt no higher award could be hers. Harriet's first flight from the home nest ame in her thirteenth year, when she left Litchfield to attend her sister Catherine's school in Hartford. As her father's salary did not permit any extra expense. Harriet went to live in the family of a friend, who, in turn, sent his daughter to the parsonage at Litchfield that she might attend

the seminary there. WANTED TO BE A POET. This exchange of daughters was a very happy arrangement as far as Harriet was concerned, as she enjoyed the responsibility

mind that it became her dream to be a written in the preparation of a great drama called "Cleon," the scene of which was laid in the time of the Emperor Nero. Every moment that could be spared from actual studies was given to this play which might have grown to volumes had not the young author been suddenly brought up sharply by the sister, who advised her to stop writing poetry and discipline her mind. Whereupon Harriet plunged into a course of Butler Analogy and other heavy reading, forgot all about the drama and was so wrought upon by Baxter's "Saints' Rest" that she longed for nothing but to die and

The next years of Harriet's life were spent almost entirely at the Hartford school, where she was successively pupil and teacher, until her father removed to with the intention of helping her sister to found a college for women. And although all undreamed of, it was in this place that she was first to feel the inspiration of the work that made her famous. During a short visit across the Ohio river into Kentucky she saw for the first time a large plantation and the life of the negro slaves;

eeming so unimportant at the time, were reality the beginning of that lifelong and devoted support to the cause of freedom for which the whole family became famous and which reached its highest point in the publication of "Uncle Tom's

After seventeen years of experience in the Western College, Professor Stowe had accepted in 1850 a professorship in Bowdoin wick, Me. The whole country was at that time in agitation over the fugitive slave act lately passed by Congress and which enabled the masters of escaped slaves to collow them to the free States and claim ful and heartrending scenes followed the passage of this law. Many of the escaped slaves had settled in the free States and were living peaceful and happy lives, while their children were growing up surrounded by the blessings of freedom. In a day all this was changed; the negro was once more the master's slave wherever he might be found, and homes were broken up, parents separated from their children, and husbands and wives parted in the mad effort of liberty. All who could fled to Europe or started for Canada, many on foot, though the forests were deep with snew. Those who could not fly remained to hide themselves in garrets and cellars or in the houses of such people as were their friends. In some cases the slaves were bought by white friends who could not suffer them to go again into captivity, but more often they were dragged back to their chains, separated from their families, and made to feel more bitterly than ever before the misery of their servitude.

HER GREAT STORY.

rose up from the friends of freedom. Wil-

liam Lloyd Garrison, Wendel Phillips and

other reformers gave the story to the press

In the meantime a cry of indignation

and sent papers broadcast over the land. Anti-slavery societies started up everywhere, and from his quiet country home Whittier's songs of freedom fell upon the hearts of the people like a call to arms. In the midst of this excitement Mrs. Stowe the slave, and as she finished reading the letter aloud to her family she arose from her chair and then and there consecrated herself to the work. "I will write something," she said. "I will." Some time later when attending communion service in partially completed. The services in Hart- | the college chapel she saw as in a picture the death scene of Uncle Tom, and upon returning home wrote out her first draft of that immortal chapter, and calling her little while I was able to inform Prof. and children around her, read it to them. The sion. The story at first appeared as a serial in the National Era of Washington. In writing this story Mrs. Stowe sought everywhere for materials that would enable her to present in a truthful manner the everyday life of the Southern plantation as well as the evils of slavery. Having lived for years on the border of a slave State, she had more than once assisted fugitive slaves in escaping to the North, and the scene of Eliza's escape in 'Uncle Tom's Cabin" is founded upon an incident that came within the author's experience. The description of Col. Shel-'s plantation was partly transcribed from the scenes of negro life she had witnessed on her first visit to the house of a Kentucky planter, and all the incidents, pathetic or humorous, woven in the story of the humble negro were likewise founded upon some statement of fact. The beautiful tribute that St. Clare pays to his mother's influence in one of the striking passages of the book is but a memory of Mrs. Stowe's own mother, who died when her daughter was fourteen years old. All the distressing accounts of slave life, the buying and selling, the whipping and branding, and other pitiful scenes, were founded upon facts gathered from the published documents containing the trials of slaves for insubordination and attempts to

The story ran for some months through the National Era and finally appeared in book form on March 20, 1852. Mrs. Stowe herself bought the first copy of the book ever sold. Three editions came out in as many weeks, and 120 editions were sold day. To read a newspaper was as great a within a year in America alone. In London eighteen different publishing houses were kept busy in supplying the demand. the sales in England and the colonies amounting to a million and half copies. On the continent it was translated into twenty different languages and the name of the author became a household word throughout Europe and in many parts of Asia.

The moral influence of the book was so great that societies were formed whereever it was read expressing sympathy with American Abolitionists, while in the United States the fugitive slave law became so unpopular that it was almost impossible for a master to reclaim a slave who had once escaped to the free States. SHOWERED WITH HONORS.

slender income and who felt amply rewarded by being able to purchase with cessities, now found herself the most famous woman writer of her day. Soon after logical works of her father's library with the publication of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" an eagerness only excelled by that with Mrs. Stowe prepared a key to it which contained all the original facts upon which the story was founded, with copies of the reports of trials in the State records. In this manner she was able to refute the charge of unfaithfulness that was brought against her by the enemies of the book. A few months after its appearance in book form "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was dramatized and performed to crowded houses in Boston, New York, London and other large cities. People who never before had thought of the evils of slavery now became, in a few months, ardent Abolitionists, and when, during the next year, Mrs. Stowe accepted an invitation from the Anti-slavery Society of Glasgow to visit Scotland her reception was in reality an ovation from the nation. At every railroad station where she alighted she had to make her way through the crowds that had gathered to welcome her.

Every city she visited honored her with public greeting, and even her sight-seeing excursions to cathedrals and places of interest were made the occasions of demonstrations of joy from the crowds which quickly gathered, from the nobility of cotland to the peasants who stood at their doors to see her pass by. She was everywhere received as one who has done noble work for the cause of freedom. In England she was met with the same enhusiasm, and both from England and scotland she received large sums of money for the advancement of the anti-slavery cause in America.

Her next novel was published four years after the appearance of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and also dealt with the slave question, being founded upon one of those terrible negro insurrections which from time to time startled the South. This work, pubished at first under the name "Dred," after the negro Dred Scott, who took part in the insurrection, was received with as much favor as had been given to "Uncle Tom's Cabin." It was published later under the title, "Nina Gordon," and it was Mrs. Stowe's last literary contribution to the cause of slavery, with the exception of letters and appeals which from time to time her heart prompted her to write. Her other works deal almost entirely with the New England life of her own day or a generation or two previous. The most famous of the New England novels are "The Minister's Wooing" and "Old Town Folks." She tiso wrote one charming novel. "Agnes of Sorrento," the scene being laid in Italy. These, with three delightful child books and some volumes of sketches, made up her literary life work. In American literature Mrs. Stowe stands as its chief woman representative before the civil war. taking high place by right among the novelists whose sphere is the presentation of national life. Her work, like that of Whittier, belongs not only to fiction, but to of being so much her own guardian and the history of her country during the most taking care of herself and her little room trying phase of its existence. with what she herself calls "awful satis-MRS. STOWE'S REMINISCENCES. faction." Here she began the study of

In recalling the times long ago, Mrs. Latin, which fascinated her, the Latin Stowe once said: "Yes, I love to write, poetry making such an impression on her and began very young. I especially liked writing short stories when I lived in Brunswick, Me. For these I used to get \$15, \$20, \$25-good pay in those times. I never thought of writing a book when I commenced 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' I became first roused on the subject of slavery when I lived in Cincinnati, and used to see es-(caping staves come over the Ohio from Kentucky. Ah, me! it thrills me even now, the sight of those poor creatures. Now a oung girl, suggesting the lover, parent or brother for whom her heart was breaking, in bondage; again the strong husband, aged father or stalwart brother. Oh, must write a story to stop the dreadful shame! I kept putting it off, dreading bringing the characters to life, until the fuitive-stave law lashed me into fury, and I commenced what I meant to be a short story like the others. But it prew, and grew, and grew, and came, and came. I wrote, and wrote, and wrote, and ght I never would stop. I did not plan the book as it turned out. I was only full of the wrath, and the story built it-self around it as I wrote. A publisher was waiting a story from me. I told him the subject I had undertaken. He wrote, saying: 'You have struck p the whole country should be involved in the struck popular topic; for the globe," will make up for many deficiencies in the reast of his speech. It is exceedingly the well-chosen literature. It is exceedingly the whole country should be involved in the globe," will make up for many deficiencies in the reast of his speech. It is exceedingly the well-chosen literature. It is exceedingly the well-chosen literature well-chosen literature. It is exceedingly the well-chosen literature. It is excee

rival interest, no relief but in writing it. I had young children, was keeping hous and teaching school at the time, and never worked so hard; but I had to write. Dinner had to be got, I knew. This had to be written, just as much-aye, more too! It was as though it was written through me, I only holding the pen. I was lifted off my feet. Satisfied? I never thought about being satisfied. When it was done College, and the family moved to Bruns- it was finished, and relief came. I never felt the same with anything I afterward 'Dred?' slavery, too, but it was different. 'Poganuc People' interested me deeply. I grew to have a deep sympathy for little girls at them as their property. The most dread- an age and of a disposition to be misunderstood and ill-treated. Dolly is a facsimile of myself as a child. I wrote it to help

After that I wrote for money, I believe, I had felt the need, and now tasted the good of it, and I wrote on for more of it, with more or less interest and excitement. 'My Wife and I' and 'We and Our Neighbors' should be read together; then 'The Minister's Wooing, 'Nina Gordon,' Pearl of Or's Island'-that is not so goodbut there are none of them like Uncle Tom and Little Eva. Poor old Uncle Tom! Ah, so many, and so long ago!" THE PUBLISHER'S RECOLLECTIONS.

Mr. John J. Jewett, the original publisher of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," in an interview, was once asked:

"How did you come to be publisher of Uncle Tom's Cabin?" "I suspect," he replied, "it was principally because I was a rabid anti-slavery man, although the fact that I had previously been the publisher of a book by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher may have had something to do with it. After a careful examination I concluded that the story would not only repay the cost of publicaticn in book form, but would yield some profit. Possibly I was helped to that conclusion by my firm conviction that the volume would prove a strong anti-slavery document. At all events, I expressed a willingness to publish it, and the next thing was to arrange the terms. Prof. Stowe was in favor of selling the manuscript for a sum down. 'I tell wife,' said received a letter from her brother urging | he to me, 'that if she can get a good black silk dress or \$50 in money for the story, she had better take it. "Do you believe that you could have

bought the story for \$50? "I believe I could have bought it for \$25, So large were the orders for the book that from the day I first began to print it the eight presses never stopped, day and night, save Sundays, for six months, and even then there were complaints that the volume did not appear fast enough. In a Mrs. Stowe that their percentage already only. I would pay them that sum in eash. "How did they receive your informa-

The sum was so vastly beyond anything they expected or had heretofore possessed. that it appeared to them like a great fortune. When they called at my office I handed Prof. Stowe my check for \$10,000. payable to his order. Neither Prof. nor Mrs. Stowe had ever received a check, they told me they did not know what to do with it, or how to get the money it represented. I explained to the Professor that he must indorse the check and present it for payment. I advised him to deposit the money in the same bank. We went thither together. I introduced him to the president, and the Professor opened his account. After instructing him how to keep his check book and so on, and cautioning him and his wife never to go about with more than \$5 in their pockets, I bade them goodday, and they went their way rejoicing. When I gave them a second check for \$10,-000 I found they needed no further instruc-

"How many copies of 'Uncle Tom' did you publish? "More than 320,000 sets of two volumes each were published in the first year. After that the demand fell off somewhat."

Kind Words from English Papers. LONDON, July 2.- The English papers this morning all have a kindly comment on the death of Harriet Beecher Stowe at Hartford yesterday.

AT GRAY GABLES.

President Cleveland Arrives Safely at His Summer Home.

BUZZARD'S BAY, July 1.-E. C. Benedict's yacht, Oneida, with President Cleveland aboard, left Indian harbor, off Greenwich, Conn., shortly after 7 o'clock this morning, bound for Gray Gables. The vacht was moored to the dock in from Mr. Benedict's palatial residence-a harbor last night. The President and Private Secetary Thurber remained aboard throughout the night. The party did not go into the village. At 7 o'clock the yacht weighed anchor and a few minutes later the vessel steamed to the eastward. It arrived here after an uneventful passage. Immediately after the Oncida had come to anchor, Mr. Cleveland landed and proceeded at once to Gray Gables. He appeared to be in the best of health, walking from the wharf to the house with firm, elastic steps. He expressed himself as having enjoyed his trip very much. President Cleveland weather to greet him on his arrival home. and the day proved one of the best so far this season. He did not go fishing, although the report was sent up to his home that bluefish were quite plenty down the There are several guests at Gray

BUCK GANG EXECUTED.

Five Men, Convicted of Murder and Criminal Assault, Hanged.

FORT SMITH, Ark., July 1.-Rufus Buck, Louis Davis, Lucky Davis, Mamoni July to interfere in the carrying out of the sentence of Judge Parker's court. were convicted of murder and crimina assault Sept. 23, 1895, in Judge Parker's court, and sentenced to hang on Oct. 31 An appeal to the Supreme Court acted as a stay, but the appeal was in vain, the higher court refusing to interfere. The execution took place on the gallow in the inclosure of the federal jail. All went to the gallows with a firm step. After the warrants had been read by Marshal Crump, the ropes were placed on the necks of the condemned men and after pra by the priest the trap was dropped. It at 1:80 p. m. and in twelve minutes pulse of the last one had ceased to beat. None had anything to say except Lucky Davis, who asked Father Plus to pray for him. Rufus Buck and Lucky Davis were strangled to death. The necks of the others were broken.

OWES LAWYERS \$500,000.

Mrs. Blythe-Hinckley Needs Money to Pay Her Attorneys.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.-Mrs. Florence during the twelve years of harassing litigation through which they have passed in order to establish Florence as the sole heiress to the eccentric Thomas Blythe's state. It will require haif a million dollars to quiet the holders of these claims and it was for the purpose of raising this amount that W. H. H. Hart, Mrs. Hinckley's legal adviser, started Sunday night for New York. The half million could not be raised here, for the reason, it is said, that local capitalists wanted an exorbitant rate of interest, and outside securities in order to protect them from a possible overturn in the United States Circuit Court of the State court's decree. The so-called "Gypsy" Blythes, after their defeat in the Superior and Supreme courts, carried their claims to the federal

court and the case is still pending. DANIEL DEFOE DEAD.

A Young Sailor Who Claimed to Be a Descendant of the Novelist.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.-Daniel Defoe, descendant of Daniel Defoe, the novelist, is dead. The young man arrived in port some time ago. His romantic career w. told shortly after he came here. On t arrival of the vessel he deserted and sumed the name of John Harris. He taken very fil with an affliction of lungs, and went to the city and cou hospital. Three days ago he was charged, in what seemed to be a much at the Breckiyn Hotel, but on the follo ing day he was again taken seriously He was removed to the receiving hospi